THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 4, 1841. [NUMBER 23.

D. ASBURY, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance; *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months; and *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, *this sized type,*) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.
Col. R. W. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday,	6 19	5 41	*For March, 1841.*
5 Friday,	6 18	5 42	D. H. M.
6 Saturday,	6 17	5 43	Full 7 0 4 morn.
7 Sunday,	6 16	5 44	Last 14 0 49 even'g.
8 Monday,	6 14	5 46	New 22 7 8 even'g.
9 Tuesday,	6 13	5 47	First 29 9 37 morn.
10 Wednesday	6 12	5 48	

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle either by CASH or Note, by the 15th of March or 1st of April at farthest, as I expect to leave for Wadesborough about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARY PORTER.

Feb. 24, 1841. [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen

FROM my residence on the 10th of February, a light sorrel HORSE, common height, gray in the flanks, white in the face, sunk over the eyes, one shoe on the right fore foot and a natural pacer. Any person taking him up and giving me the necessary information, shall be compensated, and if stolen, I will give $20 for the detection of the rogue.

M. N. STRICKLING.

Walkersville, Mecklenburg co.
Feb. 24, 1841. 22tf

Mrs. MARY PORTER,
Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de laines, Ginghams & Calicoes,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from $2 to $5.

Charlotte, Jan'y 18, 1841. 16tf

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Sumner.

Feb. 1, 1841. 19tf

NEW JAIL
TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 23d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 36 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $2500, and $2500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. D. KRIMMINGER, }
WM. BARRINGER, } *Commissioners.*
R. W. ALLISON, }

Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 26, 1841. [illegible]

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward acct.

☞ DISSOLUTION. ☜

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH, immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

Jan'y 1, 1841. 15tf

☞ R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.

Jan'y 12, 1841. 16tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be [illegible] a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 46tf

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked *that he warrants all his work*, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

NO MISTAKE.
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to *or from* Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.

Cheraw, So. Ca., Dec. 1, 1840. eow3m

SPOONER'S PATENT
HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian *or* Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure these painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Caryhees,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

INAUGURATION CAKE.

The National Intelligencer calls the favorable attention of the Public to a most ingenious and beautiful specimen of confectionary, prepared at great cost, as an appropriate ornament to the festal board at the approaching national festival.

It is a correct model of the Capitol; its length nine feet, breadth eight and a half, height to the top of the dome six feet.

The workmanship throughout is excellent; the statues of War and Peace, the figures on the tympanum, and even the smaller architectural ornaments, are executed in a style which does great credit to the artist.

The interior is filled with pound cake of a superior quality—the weight about 800 pounds.—*Ral Register.*

A Smashing Sunday Business.—Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Spring, at the request of the trustees of his church, informed his congregation that a debt of $10,000 had been contracted by them for the improvement recently made in and about the church; and that it was very desirable that the debt should be paid. A collection was thereupon taken up, amounting to $8,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Deaf and Dumb Man of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our Northern asylums, having satisfied himself, after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently punctured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored the lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that, from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours; and in four days was capable of taking part in a substantial conversation.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Province of Canada.—At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th inst. a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns was to be fired from the Champ de Mars, Montreal, in honor of the event which terminates the disunion of the Canadas, by making them henceforth one Province. On the same day, Lord Sydenham was to take the oath of office, in his new appointment of Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Canada.—*Nat. Intel.*

Good.—Wm. R. Thomas, of North Carolina, a lad of about 16 years, and an apprentice on board the United States ship Delaware, has, we learn, received, for his good conduct and suitable qualifications, an acting midshipman.—*Norfolk Phenix.*

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

With the following views of the Boston Atlas we fully concur:

We do not intend to mince matters, in expressing our views of removals from office. Those who have fought this great battle, have been brought too often into collision with the liveried minions of power, not to feel strongly on this subject. The arrogance and insults which have been endured from the Pretorian bands of the Government, in the streets and at the hustings, when they should have been attending to their official duties, cannot be speedily forgotten. The insolence of power and place, the arbitrary and degrading means which have been adopted to intimidate and suppress the political action of the people, cannot be overlooked by those who took sufficient interest in the struggle to come within the pale of its influence. How long is it since Bancroft lectured and Thomas hissed? How long is it since the *sans culottes* of the sections were marshalled, with Custom House officers at the head, and shotted ruffians at the tail, to parade through the streets, attacking Whig Head Quarters, and bristling in hostile array to overawe and breathe defiance to the people? Are the Janissaries of Van Buren to retain possession of all the fortifications of political patronage? When the Herculean club of patriotism has disabled the serpent, shall we not be permitted to draw out its fangs?—The nation will not be satisfied, neither can the party be sustained, unless the demagogues which now dishonor the Public Employment, are taught a lesson, which shall operate on their successors in all future time, that the people, and not the office holders, shall rule.

We do not wish to confound the innocent with the guilty, by thrusting one man out of office merely to make room for another, after the proscriptive example set by the adverse party. But those who have neglected their public avocations to become itinerant electioneerers and bullying partisans; who have forgotten that they were the servants and not the rulers of the people, ought not to be permitted to escape from the appropriate punishment due to their offences. They knew the chances of the game they were playing—they chose to risk every thing on the hazard, and having lost, cannot now be allowed to draw their stakes.

General Harrison's Address.—We regret to see in one of the papers a misrepresentation of a phrase used by Gen. Harrison in his address on Monday in Baltimore.—When he said that he would "emancipate the office holders," he proceeded to explain his meaning so clearly that there was no occasion of mistaking it. He referred to the thraldom in which the occupants of office have been held, and the strict subserviency to which their political opinions and actions have been brought by the force of party discipline. And this he declared should not be countenanced by him. His sentiments on the subject were patriotic and honorable. The interference of office holders in the freedom of elections was reprobated; but the privilege of voting according to their own conscience was declared to be a right that ought not to be coerced. Is not this a good Republican doctrine? It is a doctrine which prevailed in the best days of the Republic, and the President who makes it a principle of action will be the President of the People, not of a party.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF ALABAMA.

It is worthy of remark, considering the statements to the contrary which have been in circulation that, when the Electoral vote of Alabama came to be opened, on Wednesday last, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, it was found to be "all right" and conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, February 10.

McLeod has at last been indicted for murder committed on the night the Caroline was burnt. His trial will come on some time next month; till then, he will remain in prison at Lockport. The excitement has subsided, and he will, no doubt, have an impartial trial.

Gen. Harrison's household will not be completed until after the opening of the spring, when Mrs. Harrison, now at North Bend, is expected to join the General.—Meantime the domestic arrangements of the White House will be superintended by the family of Mr. Taylor, the General's son in-law, who will be his Private Secretary.

"In this country," says an English editor, "it is considered the height of folly for a man to get drunk and lie across a railroad with the idea of obtaining repose."—The same opinion prevails to a considerable extent in America.

MAMMOTH UMBRELLA.

An Umbrella has been manufactured at Bristol, England, the stick of which is four inches and a half in circumference, and the Umbrella itself, 17 feet in diameter. It is intended as a present to an African prince.

IMPORTANCE OF ADVERTISING.

The Newburyport Herald says:—"We have known within a few months, two instances in our own Town, where individuals who disposed of property, would have saved over three hundred dollars each for having paid one dollar for an Advertisement.

"What are you *hollering* for when I am riding by?" said a purse proud nabob to a saucy urchin in the street. "Humph, what are you *riding by for* when I'm hollering?"

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

Remarks of Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, on the amendment proposed by Mr. Calhoun to the permanent Prospective Pre-emption Bill, in the Senate, January 12, 1841.

MR. CRITTENDEN rose and observed, that he had hardly ever felt more surprised than in listening to the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Carolina. In offering the amendment which he himself had proposed, his simple and unobtrusive purpose had been merely to put on record the views he entertained, and what he was willing to do on this subject of Pre-emption. He had been desirous that his views should not be misunderstood or perverted, and he had drawn up and offered his amendment for the purpose of showing that he was willing to go for Pre emption, if it was combined with a just distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. For these *two* measures, if united, he was willing to vote. He had been desirous of putting this on record, and that was his whole purpose in offering his amendment. For the audacity of making such a proposition said Mr. C. I—no, not I—but my proposition itself has been denounced in all the variety of epithet which the eloquence of the honorable Senator could supply. It has been pronounced to be "idle, unjust, or foolish." This was the sententious condemnation passed upon it by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Colhoun.) The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) had directed against it a storm of epithets yet more ponderous. According to the thunder of that gentleman's elocution, the proposition was "*enormous!*" "*monstrous!*" So monstrous and so enormous was it, that I shrank from all attempt at defending it, and the honorable Senator did not wonder! Now these argumentative epithets of the Senator will, I rather imagine, make no very great impression on the understanding of the country, or of the Senate. It is not by epithets that either of those gentlemen, high as they may believe themselves to stand, can put down measures in this body. Great as may be their power of animadversion, it is not on that power that the fate of this measure is to depend. The gentlemen may suppose that I shrink from the very thought of defending my amendment, because I do not choose to occupy an hour or two in debate—on what? On a measure now before the Senate? Not at all. The bill before us is to grant a Prospective Pre emption on the Public Lands. Did the honorable Senator expect I was about to take up the time of this body in unfolding the advantages and disadvantages of a measure of this kind? To him, at least, all such discussion must be in an eminent degree, flat, stale, and unprofitable. Pre emption and graduation have been abundantly argued, both now and heretofore; there remains but one more proposition to be considered, which is distribution. Is that to be debated now?—Does the gentleman suppose that I am going to debate that question with the vain hope of carrying it now? Surely not; and yet because I have abstained from this, I am accused of shrinking from the defence of my amendment. I thought that it would be abusing the patience of the Senate if I should attempt such a thing. And though, from the manner of the honorable Senator from Missouri, my frankness must have surprised the Senate, he has multiplied a repetition of his thanks for my proposal of a measure perfectly stale from repetition.—The propositions have been repeated for years. What is there about them so "monstrous?" Is it Pre emption? Is that so atrocious? Is it Distribution? Is that "idle, unjust, or foolish?" If it be, let Congress take the burden of these denunciations on themselves. Pre-emption laws we have passed again and again, and a bill for Distribution passed both the Senate and House of Representatives by triumphant majorities, and would have been the law of the land long ago, but for a most extraordinary and unparalelled instance of Executive interposition. Was this the measure that was so "monstrous," so "enormous," so "outrageous," as to deter any gentleman from even an attempt at its defence?

But the honorable gentleman from Missouri seems to consider this proposition so monstrous and so outrageous, as a measure over "*cunning*," that I will now say a word or two on that point. It is, on my part, no cunning proposal. I have very little of that quality in my composition; it is a thing I knew not in my public course; to work by cunning, is a thing I leave to older and more practised politicians than myself. It was not my purpose or intention to do any thing cunning, when I offered the amendment to the present bill: I wished as I have said, to put my exact position on record, that all might see it. I do not see any thing so very "cunning" in this. I knew, before I had said a word, that all who will not yield their unquestioning assent to depredations on the public lands may calculate on being denounced here, as enemies of those hardy and adventurous men who are our precursors in subduing the wilderness. I never was their enemy. I am the son of a Pre emptioner, and was myself born on a Pre emption, and if I have been restrained from going the full length with gentlemen on this subject, it is from no enmity towards the Pre-emptioners, but from a sense of duty to the Union, as one of the trustees to whom has been confided the management of their common property. I rejoice to find that there is now a way in which I may at once gratify my sympathies with the industrious and hardy settler, and at the same time do my public duty to all the States; that I can make a compromise between the rights of the settler and the rights of the Union. I am now ready and willing to give a pre-emption right of three hundred and twenty acres of the public land to every real *bona fide* settler who is not worth over one thousand dollars. I am prepared to protect him in his possession against the host of rich and grasping speculators who, under the pretext of your pre-emption law, and under the deceptive mask of an intention to settle and improve your lands, are seeking to get the public domain into their possession, that they may convert it into an engine to enrich themselves.

Is there any thing in this proposition, so very unreasonable—so "monstrous"—so "enormous"—so "*cunning?*" If we are to have a pre-emption at all, for whose benefit is it to be granted? Gentlemen, in very moving tones, demand our sympathies and ask our bounties for the poor and the needy. This proposition meets their sympathies and complies with their demands: it holds out a bounty to the poor and needy—a larger bounty, than the gentlemen themselves propose to give; and all it asks is, a guard that this bounty shall not be given to the rich? Is that "monstrous?" What do gentlemen desire? What would they have; Do they want to give pre-emptions to the rich? To make the rich richer? If not, why do they reject my proposition? Mine has the very essence of a pre-emption law; and it is the only sort of a pre-emption law which can be honestly vindicated. Few men, worth over a thousand dollars, seek for themselves a home amongst the distant wilds of the public lands. Very small, indeed, is the number whom such a restriction will exclude; but it will shut out the men who make their wealth out of the public plunder. Do gentlemen resist it on that account?

I would not occupy a moment of the Senate's time, were I not bound to show that I am not ashamed of the measure I have proposed, and have no thought of "shrinking" from its defence. What objection can be urged against the part of my amendment which proposes to unite with pre emption the principle of distribution? It would be idle at this time to repeat the history of the cession to the Union of the public domain—on which cession rests the right of the States to a participation in its proceeds. These lands were ceded, be it remembered, in 1784, at a time when the old Confederation was the fundamental law of the Union—when the Treasury was supplied by requisitions on the States according to the amount of territory in each State; it was ceded with the express purpose, that it should be and remain for the common benefit of all the States. The proceeds were to be divided according to the quota furnished to each State to the expenses of the General Government; and how was that quota regulated? According to an estimate of improved lands in the several States. But is that the rule of the States' contribution now?—If the proceeds of the public lands go into the Treasury, does each State get its share now in this proportion? No; not unless the taxes were in exact proportion to the lands in each State. The rule has been altered. You have changed the means of taxation, but you cannot change the words of the Acts of Cession, by virtue of which you hold your public lands; and the only way to fulfill the intent and meaning of that cession, is to go according to the terms in which it is expressed. The revenue from the public lands, is not like the rest of the revenue under the Constitution. These lands were ceded to us, not under the Constitution, but under the Confederation; and the purpose of the cession can only be fulfilled by as near an approximation to the very words of the deed as circumstances now render possible.

But this proposition is very dangerous. The honorable gentleman from Missouri reminds us that when, some years ago, we were about to distribute the surplus then in the Treasury, by depositing it with the States, he uttered the prophecy that the practice of distribution would not stop there; that if the States once began to lap that blood, it would eventually become their common food; that the General Government would be stripped of its revenue; that the States would seize upon the money in the Treasury, and would have the General Government to collect the deficiency as it could; in a word, that the States having once got the taste of blood, would fasten on the General Government like so many vampires, and would drain its veins of the last drop of their vitality. Well: the honorable Senator last up seems to think (and I concur with him) that we ought to repose the fullest confidence in the good faith of the States, and rely without hesitation on their fulfilling all their contracts. But what does the argument of the Senator from Missouri imply? Confidence in the fidelity of the States? What a magnificent compliment has the honorable gentleman paid to the States of this Confederacy! In his opinion, they are so many vampires—they are to lap the blood of the Government—they are to feed upon its strength and suck its veins. Why what is the General Government? Is it not their own offspring? And is the parental sentiment so weakened, so destroyed, so reversed, that the parent will devour the child? The States, it seems, are not to be trusted; they are a set of vampires; they will lap the heart's blood of the Government, and drain its veins. That is the Senator's opinion of them. I believe no such thing, but he does; and we were told all this, yes, and a great deal more. The States, if they once get their hands upon this money, will apply it to unwise purposes; it will corrupt them—destroy their dignity and sense of independence! In *our* pure hands alone there is no contamination. The States are a pack of idle spendthrifts, tempted by the sight of money, intoxicated by the touch of their own property, corrupted by its possession, and led into all sorts of folly and mischief; therefore we, as a sort of wise guardians, must keep these our little wards from juvenile indiscretions—must defend them from themselves, by—keeping their inheritance! [Laughter.]

The States have a right to demand this distribution; and if they have, their circumstances render it desirable that they should have what is their due. They have debts to pay; and under such circumstances, think you that they do not, like private individuals, like to receive what is due them?—We are their debtors; we owe them this money; and they ought to have it. If it is their just right; then it is no argument to say "we need this money; we cannot spare it; our Treasury is at a very low ebb, and if we take out this amount to pay it to them, we shall have to lay taxes to make up the deficiency." We have no right to use their property for our purposes. We possess ampler modes of raising funds than the States do; and, if paying your just debts leaves you with a deficit, it is much easier for you to supply it than for the States to lie out of their dues. That is my answer to the honorable Senator, and all that he says about the monstrosity of my provision.

It is said to be "idle" to pay over this money to the States, if by taxation we must raise an equal sum. But this is a fallacy. I have shown that the rate of distribution is to be regulated by the principles which prevailed under the old Confederation, and not according to the ratio of taxation established by the Federal Constitution. The principle of distribution applying to the proceeds of these lands is special and not general; it is regulated by terms of the original cession, which was made while the Confederation was yet in force; but we have gone very wide from the rule then laid down. Give this money to the States and every man in the State, rich and poor, will share in the benefit. It is their right, and they ought to enjoy it. I might stop here, without going into any question of consequences. But if, by distributing to the States the proceeds of their own property, we are driven to taxation to make up the deficit, have we not ample means? Are there not luxuries on which a very small tax will be sufficient for this purpose, without reaching the poor man at all? Lay your tax on the luxuries of life, and you tax the rich only. This you can do if your Treasury is in straits. I hope, too, that the abstraction of this money may operate to bring back the Government to a just and economical administration—such an administration as gentlemen profess to desire. But how has it been administered during the expiring dynasty? Has the little stream of money flowing in from the sale of the public lands had any other effect than to increase the extravagance of the Government? More than *thirty millions a year* has been expended during the Van Buren administration. It would seem that this landed revenue, of which the gentleman from Missouri talks to us so solemnly, has done little but feed their extravagance.—There is nothing, rely upon it, that so promotes extravagance in expenditure as to feel plenty of money in one's pocket. [A laugh.] I do not want this Government to have any such feeling. I wish it to have no money flowing insensibly into its possession. I want it to have none but what it gets by taxation—so that the People may know and feel where the money comes from. Give a Government an income independent of taxes, and the People do not feel what they are paying. Such a mode of filling the Government coffers must be dangerous. I do not desire it to continue; and I hold, therefore, that justice and expediency alike require that this great subject of the public domain shall be settled as soon as possible.—Give the amplest provision you please to the poor *bona fide* settler; I do not object to it; I am ready to do it, and I will do it freely and cheerfully; but while I do this, I would at the same time, do justice and discharge my duty to the States, by giving them their just shares in the proceeds of the whole domain.

I hold this to be greatly preferable to the scheme of cession proposed by the Senator from South Carolina. I was, I confess, greatly surprised, by many of the *demonstrations* of that honorable Senator. He reduced the value of one hundred and sixty millions of acres of the public lands, lying within nine States of this Union, to *twenty six millions* of dollars! He reverses the position that each acre of land in worth a dollar and a quarter, and holds, on the contrary, that not an acre of it is worth that price.

[Mr. Calhoun here explained. He had meant to be understood that the lands were none of them worth a dollar and a quarter cash in hand value; and that none were worth that but such as could now be purchased in market.]

The Senator thinks, that he can reduce the total value of the whole domain to its value as a sum in hand; and he insists that the sum, put out at interest, will bring us more than the lands will. Why, what is the value of land covered with the ocean which no man can drain? Or, what is the value of land with no human being to cultivate it or enjoy the fruit of it? What is the value, in hand, of land so situated?—Yet the Senator concludes that, because such land is of no value *now*, we ought to sell it, now, for nothing. That is the selling price of land under the sea, not drained, or land at present inaccessible to settlement? No man can get at one, or wants the other—and, while things so remain, it has no present value at all. But would a prudent man, or a prudent Government, therefore, part with it for nothing? The value of a thing consists in the use of it—that is the value of land, and that only.—Its value depends on the demand for it.—Till the demand advances, we must content ourselves to wait. When it comes to be wanted, then it will have its value.

It is disgraceful to witness the manner in which matters are now *proceeding*—to see the sale of valuable lands postponed as it has lately been. The sale is advertised to take place in the midst of cold inclement weather, and, when this is complained of, the Secretary then writes a most gracious letter declaring that, though he is in great want of money, yet he will condescend to put off the sale a little longer. The Treasury wants a little money; does not know where to get it, until it is resolved to get up a pre-emption law: then Mr. Secretary, in all haste, advertises the lands for sale, at a time proper or improper, no matter.—Just as a spendthrift hastens to sell off a piece of his patrimony to-day to pay for the extravagance of yesterday, and to get what he needs for more extravagance to-morrow.

The whole basis of the honorable Senator's argument is perfectly idle and visionary. To talk of the *present* value of 160 millions of acres of land, when every body knows that not more than five millions of it are wanted in a year! What demand is there for 160 millions of acres land? What is the price such a tract will bring if put up to sale? Had we not better husband it, and sell it off, little by little, as it is needed?—Can we not hold the property and sell it off for homes to settlers as homes are needed? Can we not keep it for posterity, when they will want homes too? This is not a subject to which to apply the calculations of annuities. The land is not wanted now, and therefore, there is no ground on which to calculate its value at this moment.

But this notable scheme of cession is to remove at a stroke all our evils. This is to put an end to our angry debates; this is to put far away the danger of the lands falling into the hands of the settlers, or of the States. No more jealousies are to be felt between new and old States; no more Executive patronage in this body or elsewhere; no more landed bribes are to be offered by ambitious seekers of the Presidency—nothing of all this is to be felt any more—all, all is to be at an end; and moreover, the cession is to bring you in more money for your lands! [A laugh.] Now, I differ entirely from the learned Senator in all these calculations. I will show you how it is he makes the lands produce as more money: by calculating, in the first place, what the land would fetch if set up at auction, when no one wants to buy, and then contrasting this with what we are to get for it from the States to which we are to cede it. But will this remove one solitary evil of all those he has enumerated? The States will be our debtors, and they are to promise to pay. Can the gentleman's perspicacity see no possible matter of controversy in the interpretation and in the compliance with this contract? We have here individual States asking us for graduation and pre-emption laws, and it produces a vast deal of prolonged and angry debate; if we substitute money for land, will that diminish the debates? Shall we not have all the angry controversy then we have now? And more? Now, the General Government acts on individuals; it grants pre-emptions to A and B, and it has them in its power; and yet he says there is the utmost danger of resistance, and of our losing the lands: but give up the whole, and take a State bond, and then all will be peace and quietness.—Why, will there not be as much danger, when all who might oppose our authority are consolidated into one, as when we could deal with them as individuals, and take them one at a time? Can we act on a mass with more effect than on a single man? Is it so easy to deal with States and to compel them to fulfil their engagements? Was it found so in the days of the Confederation? Under the Confederation you acted on States—on States who had made promises; and did the plan work well? Was it perfectly easy to raise the respective *quotas* of States, even under the most urgent pressure of the wants of the Continental army, fighting for the liberties of us all? No; it was found to be a contest of Government against Government, and it was found that Governments are not as likely to pay as individuals; and, if they refused, it was much harder to coerce them? Hence that form of government was changed; and our Revolutionary forefathers were so "idle, or unjust, or foolish!" as to think they gained by the exchange! and the Federal Constitution stands a monument of their wisdom to this day. But now forsooth, we are to travel back again to the principles of the old exploded confederation! We are to give up the land which is ours, and in the sale and management of which we have to do with individuals only; and we are to convert this vast and wide landed inheritance into debts of particular States. I do not distrust the honesty of the States, or their good intentions; but we know that it is not always convenient to pay *to day*. Do debtors never ask indulgence as to terms or as to time? If we take these State bonds, are we perfectly sure they will never become a subject of controversy? May the States not say the progress of graduation is too slow? It keeps our people waiting too long, give us a modified graduation law with *shorter* periods of reduction, so that we may get the land at nine-pence the acre so much the sooner? His peace making proposition only changes the ground of controversy, it does not remove it. Its whole operation is to part with all the grounds of controversy we know, and look out for new sources of discord at present unknown. Shall we leave the ground we have so long trod, and with every foot of which we are familiar, to plunge into a sea of troubles new and untried? I say no.—And then we are to purchase all this trouble at a *price*.

A few years ago the proposition of the honorable Senator was to give up half the public lands. Was this fair, to surrender by *cession* to the use of a few, that which is equally the property of all? To pacify the clamors of nine States, shall we give up one-half of 160,000,000 acres of land? Is not such a price rather high? And have we a right to pay it? I hold we have not. The entire scheme seems to me to be one of the wildest, most wasteful, most visionary conceptions that ever entered into the brain of a Statesman.

But the object of the scheme is to get *rid* of Executive patronage. Now, I am no advocate of Executive patronage. But let me ask, what a vast patronage will there not be exerted by giving away, in one single act of generosity, an entire moiety of the public domain? Seldom, indeed, is one individual so fortunately placed as to be able, by a single act of munificence, to make a present of eighty million of land—a vast and royal donation, to be sure. Yet the honorable Senator, while making this [illegible] largess of eighty million acres of land belonging to the whole Union, is terribly opposed to patronage, and he tells us as one of his "demonstrations" that, if we refuse to make this gift, nine States will be able to seize and carry off the whole property in a body, against the will of the other seventeen States. The "demonstration," I confess, does not to me appear to be very logical. I do not believe these States will ever be so unjust, so rapacious, so profligate, as to attempt thus to seize upon the property of their fellow citizens. But if there is such great and imminent danger that these States will thus seize upon the lands if we refuse to cede them, cannot the honorable gentleman suppose, on the same ground of reasoning that the States may tear up the bonds if we do cede them? If he considers them so utterly unprincipled, so impudent, and shameless as to seize upon and appropriate to themselves lands which belong to the whole family of confederated States, what will there be to restrain them from vacating their bonds after we have surrendered the land into their possession? One part of the gentleman's argument supposes the States to be all virtue and good faith, the other all rapacity and violence.—There is great danger, imminent danger, of our losing the whole domain, and we must give is away before the States take it by force; but when these entire lands shall be converted into the shape of a bond, then these States are to be all purity, all honesty, all fidelity. For my part, it seems to me, that if we cannot depend on these 9 States for their fulfilment of their Constitutional obligation to the Union, we cannot depend on any voluntary engagement they may now enter into.

I apprehend no such danger. I do not call upon the Senate to cede the public domain on any such ground. If that is to be the ground of our procedure, I say let the lands go. I will not be one to encourage the spoilers. I will never be one to say this thing must be done and will be done. On their own heads be it. I will take neither part nor lot in the responsibility.

I repeat, that I have no objection whatever to consent to pre-emption, provided the rights of all the States can be respected.—That is all I ask. That was all my amendment proposed. I am sensible that I have occupied too much of the time of the Senate, but challenged and called out as I have been as one who had offered a proposition so outrageous, so enormous, so monstrous, that I shrank from all attempt to defend it, I would not refrain from saying a word in explanation and reply. The whole subject I know is perfectly stale. Not a word can be said upon it that has not been better said already. Yet, as my proposition was pronounced an enormity, I wished to show that I did not shrink from its avowal and defence. The enormity of which I have been guilty, is a simple act of obedience to the instructions of my State Legislature. The plan is before the country, and denounced as it may be, and outrageous as it has been called, it is a plan which has received the public approbation wherever I have been. My own State has passed a solemn resolution giving it the seal of her approval. In offering it here, I have but obeyed her voice, and no denunciation, however loud and swelling, shall turn me aside from the course she has marked out for me to pursue. She understands her interests; she judges calmly; she asks nothing but her plain recorded right, and I ask nothing more in her name.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star notices the publication, in the former city, of "Ladkiel's Almanac and Herald of Astrology," edited by Lt. R. J. Morrison of the Royal Navy. He believes in astral influences and has many followers. He is now, it seems, in high credit, having predicted, before there was any idea that Queen Victoria would marry Prince Albert, the month of her marriage, and the very day of the birth of her first child! He now predicts that on the 5th of December, 1841, the Queen will give birth to another daughter, and adds, "there will be some degree of danger to the infant, of difficult birth." He sometimes alludes to America, and says that in March "the government will do well in *revenue* and friends," (referring, we suppose, to the new issue of treasury notes,) "but that it will be violently opposed by its enemies"—a prediction which any soothsayer might hazard without danger of losing credit among his disciples. We are also to have, according to this astrologer, an epidemic, sudden interruption to trade, and much fraud among monied people, banks, &c. (all of which will probably happen;) but we are glad to hear that as early as June next, he foresees, "a return to health and prosperity, and a plentiful cotton harvest."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

St. Patrick's Day.—We perceive that the Irishmen of Philadelphia are making preparations to celebrate St. Patrick's Day on Temperance principles. The following resolution was adopted at a preparatory meeting:—

Resolved, That in order more fully to express their approbation of the great Temperance Cause, and to imitate the noble example given them and the world by millions of their countrymen—Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in Philadelphia, will celebrate the anniversary of the Patriot Saint of Ireland on Temperance Principles.

CURE FOR CANCER.

We have just heard of a most simple and efficacious cure for cancer. A well known gentleman of Chesnut street has for a year or two past had a cancer coming on his under lip, and used every precautionary means to eradicate or destroy it, in vain, and it had recently extended over a great part of his cheek, chin, &c. when a friend in Europe hearing of his distressing situation, wrote him directions to dissolve a quantity of salt in best French brandy, and bathe the parts affected with it as strong as he could bear it, which he did a few times, and to his unspeakable joy found its ravages entirely arrested, and getting well rapidly!—*Sat. Cour.*

A weekly line of Steam Packets is to be established between Liverpool and Boston.

From the New York Express.

A CAPITAL DOWNING LETTER.

PHILADELPHY, 5th Feb. A. D. 1841.

To the Editors of my old friend Mr. Dwight's paper, that he used to [illegible].

GENTLEMEN—I suppose you will be considerable wonderated to know what on airth led me from the track to Washington with the old hero of the North Bend Cabin, and brung me here,—well I'll tell you.

I and the Gineral was a drifting along down from the west, and bowing and shaking off the everlasting crowd of folks all the way from the Ohio, till we struck along the edge of old *Pennsylvany*, when we heard folks beginning to talk about *hard money*, and *paper money*, and *resumption*, and *suspension*, and things of that natur, when says I, "Gineral, you may depend there is trouble brewing somewheres along here, and if you say so," says I, "I'll just quit you for a spell and take a turn down to Philadelfy, and look into the matter a little, and jine you at Washington." "Well," says he, "Major seeing as how folks begin to thicken amazingly around us, my calkilation is you won't be much mist, but see that you git to Washington as soon as possible, and in mean time let me know all you meet with worth hearing," and so I quit, and as the Gineral never wants to know more than the people want to know themselves, I send you this letter to print, and you will please send a copy on't to the Gineral so that he will know as much as other folks do about it.

I got here last evening jist arter lamp lightning, and took a run round to most all the banks to see if I could find any on 'em open, I found 'em all locked up and bright lamps burning afore the doors, and good strong broad-shouldered watchmen standing at their posts with clubs and rattles just for all the world as tho' the banks was as full of *specie payments* as ever, and not a mite of difference.

I stopt and had a leetle talk with one of these watchmen, and says I, "stranger, is there no gitten in here to see folks?" "Not to night," says he, "all the banks are shut up." "How you talk," says I, and so I streak'd it round to Squire Biddle's premises, for I had a notion if I could only git a fair talk with the Squire, I would larn pritty much all about the matter.

I found the Squire to hum, and he was amazin glad to see me; and he and I went right up into the room alone, where I found *a good warm Lehigh coal fire* burning, and a table kivered with papers; and he took one chair and I another, and we went at it straight off. "So," says I, "Squire, you are all *suspended* agin, I larn." "Yes," says he, "Major, the folks who wanted *hard money* have got all the banks had to give them; and as the banks can't coin hard money, and can only git it from the folks who owe them, it turns out that, as the banks have not got the same power by the law to make folks pay them as fast as the other folks want it, the pond must run dry for a spell."

"But," says I, "Squire, how on airth is it that things work so that one set of folks keep drawing out of the spiggot faster than other folks pour into the bung-hole? Things warn't so in Mr. Adam's time," says I.—"Now, how is it?" This set the Squire scratching his head and thinking, and to give him time to answer, I took the *poker* and began *poking* up his *Lehigh coal fire*, to see if there was any *blaze* in it; and to rights, says he, "Major, what are you poking that fire for? Do you expect to make it burn brighter? If you will take my advice," says he, "you will let it alone.—Aint the room warm enuf?" "Yes," says I, its warm enuf, but a little poking wont do any harm, will it?"

"Well, says he, "you go on *poking*, and you will see;" and sure enuf the more I *poked* the darker the fire and coal got; and bime-by it all went out. "Well," says I "Squire, this is a plagy kind of fire of your'n," says I. "Yes," says he, "its *Pennsylvany coal*; it won't stand *poking*, Major; if you let it alone, it will burn slowly and surely, and give out comfortable heat; but if folks go poking at it, it turns and looks black at them, and gives them a cold shiver."

"Well," says I, "Squire, I want you to answer and explain to me *now* about this Bank matter. How is it," says I, "that all your Banks have suspended specie payments—all broke—all gone to everlasting and eternal smash? Now, how has all this come about?" says I.

"Well," says he, "Major, I'll tell you. In the first place, when you first entered this room, did'nt you find it warm and comfortable, and a good fire burning? Did'nt you take up that poker and begin to poke with it? Did'nt I give you a civil hint to let it alone? Did'nt you continue poking and poking, till at last the fire went out? And aint this room now cold and dark, compared to what it was? Now, come here"—and he took a candle and went up to the fire place, and says he—"there is the coal yet—it aint *burnt up*—the fire has only gone out; I can put a little kindling under it, and clap on the blower, and in a little while you will see as bright and warm a fire as before; but where is the use of kindling up again, unless folks will see the folly of poking at it? It is just so in Banking matters. I tried it, for sixteen years and over, and no people in creation ever saw a *warmer* and better fire than I kept up; it warmed all kinds of folks, too; the circle around it was wide enuf to admit every living critter in the country, and all equally felt the warmth. But then began the *poking system*. I tried every means to prevent it, but it was no use; and then I quit, and Mr. Dunlap he tried it, but the *pokers* were still ready; and no sooner was it kindling up, when at it they went, poking and poking, and the result you see; and now the question is, Shall we have a new fire kindled, and what shall be the fuel? Shall it be Lehigh Coal, or English Coal? Old Pennsylvany has a word to say in this matter, if she chuses to speak, for there is just this *difference* between her Coal and all other kind of Coal; it won't stand poking, but if let alone will burn steadily and surely to the last, while other Coal may blaze up with poking, and the sooner go to ashes.—The Coal is in the grate yet, Major," says he, though by *poking* it has ceased burning." "Yes," says I, "Squire, but it is plagy cold though." "It is so, Major," says he, "but that comes from [illegible] feel," says he, "[illegible] round and the same folks [illegible] in chering. And by the time [illegible] back this fire will be kindled and the blower on, and will soon give us a warm room, and we'll have a roast potato and a [illegible], and can talk over matters comfortably and cheerfully; and if you will only let the poker alone, the evening will close brightly." And so I did, but I can't tell more about it till I write my next letter; and all for the present I can say is, *put a black cross* on all croakers, and especially the *pokers*.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c. &c.

A Temperance Story.—The Baltimore Clipper relates a pleasant anecdote in relation to a Temperance pledge, thus:

"A very beautiful young lady on the Point, not long since, signed her name to a temperance pledge, one article of which prohibited her receiving the *affectionate* attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who, unfortunately, (according to report) took occasionally 'a *leetle* too much.' The maiden was therefore under the painful necessity of addressing her fondly loved one a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the utter impossibility of her ever receiving his attention as a lover. 'I love you as purely as ever was the language of the note, 'but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend.' The young man found himself perfectly subdued. The words 'I love you as purely as ever,' were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society. Young love's dream with them has already brightened into engagement, and is, we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, Oh! woman."

The Journal of Commerce contains a letter from its correspondent at Washington, giving the views and calculation of Mr. Woodbury as to the losses sustained by the Government and people through the Bank of the United States, and the State Banks. These, Mr. Woodbury, with his usual acumen in arithmetic, has computed with much mathematical nicety, at *three hundred and sixty five millions, four hundred and fifty one thousand four hundred and ninety seven dollars*—in the grand aggregate. Of these immense losses, he estimates that the fluctuations in bank currency affecting prices, extravagance of living, sacrifices of property, &c. at *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*. How much of the extravagance, waste, sacrifice and loss, the government and its officers have been guilty of producing, the astute Secretary has not condescended to inform the public or Congress. The report is evidently made up of secretarial fancies, rather than official or substantive facts; and is about as correct as that learned functionary's opinion, that it would require double the number of clerks to keep the books of his department by double entry, than it would to keep them by single entry. Really, "Solomon in all his glory" was not half so wise as this same Secretary assumes to be.—*New York Express.*

A Fond Couple.—James Hunter, sentenced to death for the murder of B. Lovejoy, in Georgia, has been pardoned by the Legislature of that State. The Milledgeville Recorder states that the following circumstances came out, under Legislative examination: After the conviction of Hunter, he was visited in prison by his wife. During one of her visits she clad herself in his apparel and he dressed himself up in hers and in that disguise made his escape. After some hours the affair was discovered, and the jailor detained the wife in prison, as being accessory to the escape of her husband. Hunter hearing in some way that his wife was kept in jail, came forth voluntarily, and gave himself up to the proper authority, to suffer upon the gallows, in order to relieve an affectionate and confiding wife from the walls of a prison. Under these circumstances the Legislature presented the pardon. The husband was, in this case, worthy of the wife.

Caught in his own Trap.—The Portland Argus relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that city received what he asked for, but not what he wished for:

"A few days ago, a full grown able bodied man, presented himself at the door of one of our citizens and solicited the lady of the house to give him two cents. She remarked that she had none, and enquired what he wanted with them. "To buy a dose of castor oil marm, (was the reply) for I am dreadful sick."

The lady had no cents but she had plenty of oil; and she prepared him a stiff dose. He tried hard to get excused from taking it; but she was firm, he was a sick man, and it must go down. The loafer found he was caught in his own trap; and where he meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a dose of physic; but, making a virtue of necessity, and with sundry wry faces, he gulped it down and cleared out. He'd not call at that house again, we dare say.

Rheumatism.—The following receipt will be found upon trial, to be a simple but invaluable remedy for rheumatism. Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved, then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail in removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part has been well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, sprains, bruises, and never fails of success.

Contentment is better than any earthly good we want; discontent is worse than any earthly evil we feel.

[illegible]

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[illegible] the [illegible] obliged to the respected writer of it for the means which it affords of making Mr. Badger better known to their readers.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: The question has been frequently asked [illegible] the last few days who is George E. Badger, the gentleman proposed for the office of Secretary of the Navy? He is a native of Newbern, in North Carolina. His father died poor when he was a small boy. He possessed fine talents, and his friends aided him in acquiring an education. He obtained a license to practice the law before he was 21 years old. His vigorous and discriminating intellect immediately gave him a high rank in the community. He was, at an early age, elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, but his limited circumstances compelled him at once to abandon politics, because he was poor, and had a widowed mother and two sisters to support. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Legislature, when he was yet a very young man, elected him a Judge, and he discharged his duties on the bench with great ability and impartiality, giving entire satisfaction to the profession and the people. A sense of duty to himself, his mother and sisters, required that he should not remain on the bench at a small salary when his splendid talents and extensive acquirements would command the most lucrative practice. He resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his practice at the bar. Mr. Badger is justly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound jurist, Wm. Gaston, was at the bar, Mr. Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a case in any Court in the United States, I would as soon employ George E. Badger as any lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Governor Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defence of the seaboard. In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered, was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the enemy retreated, took water, and sailed from North Carolina.

Mr. Badger was an active and ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency; he was, indeed, the leader of the Jackson party of North Carolina, and wrote the address containing their political creed prior to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency. The same party in North Carolina generally, nominated him as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to be Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet. So, also, the Whig members of the last Legislature of North Carolina (whose active associate he has been for several years) unanimously nominated and recommended Mr. Badger as eminently qualified to make an able Attorney General in President Harrison's Administration.

In the foregoing, it is not designated to represent Mr. Badger as a mere lawyer.—There is no region of thought to which his mind has been directed, in which he has not exhibited the highest and most commanding powers of intellect. If he should accept the appointment tendered him, I have not the slightest doubt, nor need his friends entertain the least misgiving, that he will take the most masterly, commanding and statesmanlike views of all the interests of the Navy, and as far as one man can do it, elevate it to that position that our rapidly increasing resources, extending commerce, and the present state of the world may require.

While he will bring these large and comprehensive views to the subject with a ready capacity for business, he can also descend to the most exact precision in the minutest detail. He unites, in short, every qualification for the station he is called to. He is now in the meridian and full vigor of life, and no man living enjoys a purer and more spotless reputation for probity and honor.

A Republican of North Carolina.

Death of the Rev. John Culpeper, Sen.—We learn that this venerable Minister of the Gospel, of the Baptist denomination, died at Gum Branch, Darlington District, S. C. on the 10th ult. in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Anson County, and his life has been remarkably eventful. Without the advantages of Education, his native vigor of intellect enabled him to acquit himself well in the very dissimilar capacities of Minister of the Gospel, and member of Congress and the State Legislature. He was several times elected to Congress from this District, till in 1830 he declined further political life, and has been assiduously engaged in his Ministerial duties ever since. In early life he distinguished himself in the Indian Wars in Georgia, and in *all* his life what his judgment dictated, he did with all his might.—*Fay. Obs.*

A New Town Affair.—The inhabitants of a town in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that, whereas the selling of rum is profitable to the seller and unprofitable to the town, it will take the business into their own hands. They accordingly appointed a man to sell liquors for them, voted him a salary, ordered the select men to furnish the rum, and directed the agent to register [illegible] bought the rum and the [illegible]

[illegible] is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices (that is [illegible]) with strife therewith.—Prov. xvii.

From the Richmond Whig.

MR. GRANGER.

We promised yesterday to lay before the country the most conclusive evidences of Mr. Granger's soundness and perpendicularity on the subject of Abolition, and we proceed now to redeem the promise.

We refer the People of Virginia to the following letter from a member of Congress (not Mr. Granger) as fully satisfactory. Let us add to it the following:

House Journal—Page 976—May 25th, 1836.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no Constitutional authority to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States of this confederacy.

Passed—Ayes 182, Noes 9.

Francis Granger, of New York, voted in the affirmative.

For other opinions connected with this question, see Journal of Debates for 1835-'36, page 2069; Dec. 22, 1835; Do. 1836-7, vol. 13th, part 2d, page 1561.

Extract from the Official Canvass of New York, Nov. 1840.—Ontario county being 26th Congressional District.

Electors.		*Congress.*	
Harrison & Tyler,	4828	Granger,	4890
Van Buren,	3149	Wilson,	3157
Birney, (Ab.)	152	Pitts, (Ab.)	156

It thus appears that *Harrison and Tyler*, two Virginians, holding all the opinions of Virginia, on the subject of slavery, outran Mr. Granger himself in his own county! The vote for Birney shows the true Abolition strength in Mr. Granger's county, and how absurd it is, nay, how much worse than absurd, either to fear that poor handful, or to pretend to fear them. We say nothing of the *baseness* and ingratitude of stigmatizing men, as Abolitionists, who, like Gen. Harrison and Mr. Granger, have given on all occasions, their testimony against it, and vindicated the rights of the South. Nobly as the North has sustained the South in this matter of Abolition, how ungenerous is it, how unworthy and despicable, that Northern men who have stood by the South, should be taunted, reviled, denounced, for the purpose of accomplishing a paltry party end! What is he but an enemy of his country, who is continually (availing himself of his position) endeavoring to sow tares between different sections of the country, and inflaming the minds of those who confide in him, against the very men who have best deserved of Virginia, by an unremiting series of misrepresentation, perversion, and insinuation? Birney and Garrison, with all their gang, have done far less injury than the Richmond Enquirer with its incessant gabbling about Abolition.

But to the letter:

Washington City, Feb. 17th, 1841.

Dear Sir—I see that efforts are making by the Richmond Enquirer and other kindred prints to create an impression on the public mind that Mr. Granger of New York, who is to be the next Post Master General, is an Abolitionist. It is done for effect in the coming elections, while no charge ever made by that print, was or is farther from the truth. I had heard it so often reiterated, that I determined this morning to ascertain, by actual inspection of his speeches heretofore made in Congress, the truth or falsity of the charge. I find, upon examination, that Mr. Granger's opinions upon the subject are identical with those of thousands of Southern men of both political parties. He believes in the abstract right of petition—so does Mr. Clay. He is opposed to all interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. He expresses even the strongest doubts whether Congress has any power under the Constitution to legislate on the subject at all.—He goes even farther than many of the best and most patriotic men of Virginia. Mr. Van Buren said he "would not feel himself safe in pronouncing that Congress had not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia;" and yet he, forsooth, was "a Northern man with Southern feelings." Now what is Mr. Granger? Hear him. His opinions, too, are upon record.

On the 22d December, 1835, on the question depending in the House of Representatives from the day before, on the motion of Mr. Patton for a re-consideration of the vote by which a memorial praying Congress to abolish Slavery within the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District, Mr. Granger, in the course of a few remarks, said:

"Sir—I hold the Abolitionists of the North in no higher respect than do the gentlemen from South Carolina, or from any other section of the country. There are many of them for whose motives I have no respect—there are others whose motives are honest, but to whom, misguided as they are, I would say—'Stay your hands—you must not scatter fire-brands, arrows and death, and say we are in sport.' Of them, I say, deal with them under the Constitution and laws of the land as you think proper, but when I am called upon to confound these petitioners with such persons, I feel it my duty to enter my protest.

"Differing as I do from many of my constituents, I have never entertained but one opinion, and that is, even if the constitutional right exists, which I doubt strongly, there is no question of policy, now existing, which should call for legislation on this subject."

I add not a word of comment—let the world judge of the truth of the charge.—I will only add, that if Mr. Granger cannot be shown to be objectionable on other grounds, he will be, in my estimation, on the subject of slavery, all that the South could require of him or any other member of the Cabinet.

General Harrison left this morning for Virginia—he has now many friends here, who, before they had the pleasure of an acquaintance, could of course only form opinions from the representations of others. I mean that they are his friends politically and personally.

The Cabinet is thought by all to be as strong as any preceding, and perhaps the very strongest ever formed since the establishment of the Government.

The Supreme Court Room was crowded to-day with visitors anxious to hear Mr. Clay in the great cause depending there, from Mississippi, involving the right of a State to prohibit the importation of slaves from other parts of the Union.

Yours, &c.

While on the subject, let us acquit ourselves in the eyes of Mr. Granger. We spoke upon the first announcement of his appointment as Post Master General, doubtingly upon his Abolition opinions.—Our object was to elicit the evidence of the falsity of the charge which we knew that "incendiary brawlers" would prefer against him, of his leaning to Abolition.—We were free from the shade of such a suspicion. We desired to convince the country, and strike the stiletto from the hand of the assassin. Our object is accomplished.

Charlotte:

Thursday, March 4, 1841.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

Col. D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

We are authorized to announce Col. Barringer's acceptance of the nomination, unanimously tendered him by the Whigs of Lincoln, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. The known abilities, high standing, and worth of Col. Barringer require not an eulogy from us—that has been expressed by the Whig party in their selection. We feel assured that the friends of reform, economy, and constitutional rule, will rally in solid phalanx around the man of their choice in August next.

With pleasure we state that his nomination has been received in this district with the most entire satisfaction—all concur in the belief that he is the most suitable person the Whigs could have brought forward. Long and faithfully has he struggled in his country's cause, and if merit and solid worth be rewarded, he will not be forgotten when the time of trial arrives.

☞ *Our Court.*—Last week the *Superior Court* was in session in this place, his honor Judge Manly presiding. We learn that but few cases of interest were before the Court. Happy will be our country if this state of things should continue.

☞ This week we afford our readers the pleasure of perusing the speech of Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, delivered in the Senate on the Pre-emption Bill. Beneath his sarcasm, the Senator from South Carolina, and the great humbugger himself, flinched, more than once—how true the old adage—a galled jade winces. Mr. Benton acknowledges that the result of the late Presidential canvass is incomprehensible to him—no wonder—how can a man whose mind is shrouded in all the gloom, mist, and obscurity of humbuggery, comprehend the united exertions of millions of freemen? Alas, poor Benton! Let us draw the veil over the last Senator from South Carolina, and drop a tear to departed chivalry.

☞ See the article from the Richmond Whig in relation to Mr. Granger. How long will bawling misrepresentation, and gross fabrication, usurp the place of facts?

THE PRESIDENT.

To-day Gen. *Harrison* will be inaugurated President of the United States. From his own declaration he will be the President of the *people*, and not of a *party*. If this be the case, why is their such a clamor against him? Why is he condemned and abused in advance of his official duties? Why cant the tongue of slander cease for a time, and suffer the President quietly to exhibit his measures of government before the people? It seems to be the duty of every patriot to give him a fair, candid and impartial trial; by an immense majority of his fellow-citizens he has been elevated to the highest station within their gift; then democrats, yield to the plainly expressed will of the majority and submit in peace to his measures. To the reflecting part of the democratic party we would ask, is it fair, is it just, that the President shall be thwarted in his Administration by a captious faction? If his measures tend to the promotion of the public good must they be obstructed simply because they emanate from him? Must every act of his Administration be censured and condemned without a reason or a cause? We believe that many of the friends of Martin Van Buren will cordially support the doctrines and measures of President Harrison—they will not so far forget the respect due to their country, and themselves, as to cavil and oppose his measures on the ground of [illegible] alone.

☞ A new Post Office has been established in Lincoln county, N. C., called Cottage Home and Robt. H. Morrison appointed Post Master.

☞ Next week we shall publish the Report of Mr. Pickens, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs. The press generally condemns the Report as too inflammatory, and premature. In the discussion that grew out of the motion to print the Report, it was declared to be equivalent to a declaration of war. If this be so, it will only hasten the catastrophe, which seems inevitable. Since the treaty of Ghent, our government has, time after time, attempted to settle with the British Government, the points at issue; yet we are now to all appearances, farther from a peaceable adjustment than ever. If the British Ministry was disposed to do us justice, why not settle the matter at once? Why protract the final issue, and leave it for a matter of contention and quarrel? It is useless to talk of moderation and forbearance: for 27 years we have been moderate—we have been quiet and with what success! The British have now a strong military force, ready to march at a moment's notice into the disputed territory—this does not look like peace. In our humble opinion, the British Government never will relinquish its claim upon the disputed territory, unless at the point of the bayonet. We may be in error, but time will show. Let a demand be made for the relinquishment of the territory, if it be refused let our Government by force take possession, and abide the result. If war comes, let it come. As a citizen of the United States we deprecate it—as a friend to the happiness and welfare of mankind we dread it—but as a friend to our country we say, give us war rather than a dishonorable submission to the unjust and unfounded claims of any power upon earth.

☞ *Another specimen of Loco Foco consistency.*—Mr. Williams, U. States' Senator from Maine, has been instructed by the Legislature of that State to vote for the *repeal* of the *Sub-Treasury*. Like the late Loco Foco Senators from this State, he has declined to carry into effect the wishes of the Legislature: he thinks the resolutions not obligatory, and consequently, will not obey. What a convenient *sense* of honor some Senators possess—like the "gum elastic conscience," it bends and accommodates itself to circumstances and if necessary, doubles back upon itself.

☞ The Deputy Marshall for this county handed us sometime ago the following table for publication: from this statement, it will be perceived that the population of the county is 1326 less, than in 1830.—Why there should be a decrease we know not. Has it been caused by emigration westward?

White males,	5,914
White females,	5,995
Black male slaves,	3,601
Black female slaves,	3,138
Free col'd. male persons,	54
Free col'd. female do.	48
Total,	18,750
Population in 1830,	20,076
Decrease since 1830,	1326

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

1692 persons engaged in Agriculture.
234 " engaged in Manufacture and Trade.
49 persons engaged in Commerce.
94 " engaged in Mining.
58 " engaged in the learned profession.
2 deaf and dumb white persons.
1 blind white person.
2 do. black do.
13 insane and idiots at private charge.
1 College—81 students.
5 Academies and Grammar Schools—185 students.
25 primary or common schools—475 students.
187 white persons over the age of 20 who can neither read nor write.
24 Pensioners.
6103 horses and mules.
18,541 neat cattle.
19,519 sheep.
33,065 hogs.
9607 dolls. value of all kinds of poultry.
35,787 " value of the dairy.
3192 " value of orchards.
32,768 " value of domestic goods.
78,315 bushels of wheat.
75 bushels of barley.
61,407 bushels of oats.
2005 bushels of rye.
3 bushels of buckwheat.
586,928 bushels of Indian Corn.
22,786 lbs. of wool.
1158 lbs. beeswax.
14,442 bushels of potatoes.
2077 tons of hay.
9 tanneries, producing 1690 sides of sole and 2190 sides of upper leather. 35 hands employed. Capital $6,500.
15 distilleries, producing 3650 gallons.
15 gold mines in operation in 1839—94 persons employed—product of two $1600. All others refusing to make return as to the product of their mines.
1 Printing Office.
1 Weekly Paper.
1 Book Bindery.
1 carriage Manufactory—value of manufactured work $12,000. Number of hands 15. Capital $4,000.
11 flouring mills. 2480 bbls. manufactured in 1839.
23 grist mills.
32 saw mills.
32 stores. Capital $179,788.
65 lbs. silk cocoons.
1,505,327 lbs. baled cotton.

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after the 22d ult.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

Hon. George E. Badger leaves this City to-day, for the purpose of entering upon the duties of the Cabinet appointment, recently tendered him by President Harrison. We confess we are agreeably disappointed, at his acceptance of this post. Knowing as we do, how totally indifferent he is to distinction of this kind—an indifference which would rather lead him to shun, than to court notice—convinced that, in a pecuniary point of view, he could not with his lucrative practice at home, be the gainer—we naturally supposed he would decline the honor. And we are confident now that, in yielding his assent, he has been influenced more by a solemn sense of duty, than by any views of personal aggrandizement.

So long as the Officers of the Country are selected from men of this disinterested cast, there is no danger of their prostituting their trusts to corrupt purposes.

Mr. Badger needs no eulogy at our hands, for wherever known he is properly appreciated. We must say, however, that as distinguished as are his fellow-members of the Cabinet for talent and virtue, there is not one of them his superior; and this will be the deliberate judgment of the whole country in less than twelve months.—*Ral. Register.*

The Administration prints attempt to ridicule Gen. Harrison for his uniform attention, politeness and gallantry, exhibited towards the fairer and better portion of our race. They forget that "an old-fashioned Virginia gentleman" could not act otherwise, and that his deportment in this respect is *natural* to a brave and kind hearted hero, let him be ever so aged.—Besides, has not Gen. Harrison a debt of gratitude due to his countrywomen for their exertions in his behalf? Nine tenths of them were in his favor, and he but feebly owns his obligation by showing them *his* attachment and respect.—*Alex. Gaz.*

☞ The Vice President has presented to the Senate, a letter from the Hon. John Tyler, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Vice President, (Col. Johnson,) transmitted to him at Williamsburg, by a special messenger, communicating official intelligence of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States. Mr. Tyler expresses his deep sense of gratitude for this high mark of confidence from his fellow-citizens; and to Col. Johnson himself, he wishes much health and happiness.—*Ral. Reg.*

Among the rumors of the day is one which we may mention, viz: that our townsman, the Hon. John Sergeant, is to receive the offer of the mission to the Court of St. James. What ever gratification all his friends may feel at that honorable distinction, since we are disappointed in our hopes as it regards a place in the Cabinet, we shall all regret that the country loses his valuable services in the councils of the nation, and the city of Philadelphia the honor of such a representative.—*U. S. Gaz.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The "Columbia Chronicle" mentions as something very remarkable in the political career of South Carolina, that on two memorable occasions when the safety of our country depended upon the success of the Jefferson Republican party, South Carolina sided with the Federalists. She cast her vote for Aaron Burr against Thomas Jefferson, in 1801,—and for Martin Van Buren against Wm. Henry Harrison, in 1840.—Nor is the coincidence the less singular, that she and New Hampshire are the only two States (both voted for Burr) which, after a lapse of forty years, have again met upon the same old principles, but in a new dress!—*Ral. Reg.*

There are many amusing anecdotes in circulation respecting the interviews between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren. They are certainly on very good terms, and crack jokes freely at each other's expense. On Thursday week, Mr. Van Buren returned Gen. Harrison's call, and the weather being extremely cold, conversation naturally turned upon it,—when Gen. H. jocosely expressed a wish, that Mr. V. B. would improve it to fill the President's ice house, which Mr. V. B. much amused, promised to do.—*Alex. Gaz.*

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.

Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey, *vice* Garrett D. Wall, permitted to stay at home. Locofocoism seems completely extirpated in this gallant State.—*Ral. Reg.*

Sudden Death.—On Friday last, Duncan Buie, Esq. of this County, whilst on a visit of business to town, fell and expired without a moment's premonition, having been in his usual good health, apparently, up to the instant of the fatal summons. He was in the 82d year of his age, and had recently completed what no other man in the country could boast of, the labor of taking the Census of this County, *for the fifth time!* He had performed that duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.—*Fay. Observer.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The following nominations of candidates for Governor and Representatives of Congress, to be voted for at the next election for these officers, have been made by a State Convention of the Whigs of the State of Mississippi, viz:

For Governor—David O. Shattuck, of Carrol.
For Congress—Adam L. Bingaman, of Adams.
William R. Harley, of Marshall.

—*Raleigh Register.*

A rumor is afloat, and we devoutly hope it may prove true, that Mr. Clay will be dispatched forthwith to London on a special mission to open negotiations for the final adjustment of difficulties. The occurrences at Lockport seem to require immediate action to avert so direful a calamity as war.—*Richmond Whig.*

The punishment of death has been abolished by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for all crimes except that of Murder.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments for the year 1841.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—Henry Bass, *Presiding Elder.*
Charleston Station—Read English, J. Sewell, James Stacy.
Black Swamp—H. J. Boyd, Martin Eady.
Walterborough—Theophilus Huggins, and one to be supplied.
Barnwell—H. J. Limehouse.
Orangeburg—A. McCorquodale, A. M. Chreitzberg.
Cypress—H. H. Durant.
Cooper River—A. W. Walker, S. P. Taylor.
Beaufort Mission—Thos. E. Ledbetter, Wesley L. Pegues.
Pocotaligo—A. J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo—J. R. Coburn, W. H. Fleming.
Pon Pon—Charles Wilson.
South Santee—Hugh C. Ogburn.
North Santee—J. H. Locke.
Cooper River—Abraham Nettles.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—N. Talley, P. E.
Cokesbury—J. H. Wheeler, A. M. Shippe.
Edgefield—S. W. Kennedy, John Sairant.
Pendleton—Williamson Smith.
Greenville Station—W. P. Morrison.
Greenville Circuit—D. Hilliard, S. M. Green.
Yorkville—Samuel Townsend.
Union—P. G. Bowman, J. R. Pickett.
Laurens—Samuel Dunwoody.
Newberry—G. W. Moore, Thos. S. Daniel.
Aiken—W. E. Collier.
Saluda—J. H. Zimmerman.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—H. Spain, P. E.
Columbia Station—Whitefoord Smith.
Columbia Circuit—W. C. Patterson.
Winnsboro'—D. G. McDaniel, L. W. Barnes.
Lancaster—W. S. Harrison.
Camden Station—W. C. Kirkland.
Santee—J. W. Wellborn, W. S. Haltom.
Darlington Station—To be supplied.
Darlington Circuit—L. O'Neale, E. L. King.
Broad River—J. Holmes.
Wateree—W. J. Jackson, J. Nipper.
Pee Dee Mission—W. Kerr.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.
Wilmington Station—W. A. Gamewell.
Brunswick—D. Seal, C. H. Pritchard.
Bladen—J. M. Bradly, J. A. Porter.
Fayetteville Station—Charles S. Walker.
Pee Dee—W. A. McSwain.
Black River—L. Scarborough, D. Cox.
Georgetown Station—Samuel Leard.
Waccamaw—S. Jones, D. J. Simmons.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—Michael Robbins.
Waccamaw Mission—J. A. Minick, J. L. Belin.
Sawpit—P. A. M. Williams.
Cape Fear Mission—J. H. Chandler.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT—W. Crook, P. E.
Lincolnton—J. B. Anthony.
Charlotte Station—Colin Murchison.
Charlotte Circuit—E. Hamilton.
Rutherford—A. B. McGilvray, C. H. Crowell, supernumerary.
King's Mountain—A. Huckabee.
Morganton—M. A. McKibben, J. Macmackin.
Spartanburg—S. W. Capers.
Lenoir Circuit—C. McLeod.

CHERAW DISTRICT—D. Derrick, P. E.
Cheraw—A. M. Forster.
Chesterfield—G. R. Tally.
Wadesborough—J. L. Potter, S. W. Daves.
Waxhaw—J. Watts.
Centre—S. D. Laney, A. Richardson.
Montgomery—C. Smyth, N. Byrd.
Rock Fish—J. P. Kerton.
Deep River—W. C. Clark, L. Little.

W. M. Wightman, to be Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

Dr. W. Capers, Corresponding Secretary to the Missionary Board for the South and South-west.

S. Armstrong transferred to the Alabama Conference.

The next Conference will be held in Charlotte, on the 26th January, 1842.

The Legislature of Delaware has voluntarily suspended the provision of the bank charters of that State, requiring the banks to pay twelve per cent. interest for refusing to pay their notes in specie.

FROM FLORIDA.

The prospects of bringing the war to a close are still bright. A party of Indians, 72 in number, came in at Tampa in a body; and there were from 375 to 400 at that place, waiting to be shipped to Arkansas; 200 of whom were to sail on the 1st inst.

Modest.—Postmaster General Niles, it is said, has written home to Connecticut, that "he will not under any circumstances, remain in the Post Office Department, under Gen. Harrison." Perhaps he had better have waited till he was asked.

Honor to whom honor.—The "Wilmington Advertiser" mentions a fact worthy of notoriety, of which we have before heard. That paper states that at the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison, Gov. Owen, of this State, was solicited to have *his* name put in nomination for the Vice Presidency—an honor, however, which, with characteristic modesty, he declined, though the chances of success were so flattering. We mean no disparagement to Gov. Tyler, but we know not the man who would discharge the duties of Vice President with so much dignity and general acceptableness, as John Owen.—*Register.*

Double Pay.—In the trial of the case of Gen. Gratiot, official documents were offered to prove that Gen. Jackson had expressly sanctioned payment to Mr. Butler of the salary for two offices at a time, *i. e.* at the rate of $6,000 a year as acting Secretary of War, and of $4,000 year as Attorney General. Under the orders of Gen. Jackson, his account at the rate of $10,000 per annum, was paid to him, March 3d, 1837.—*Fay. Obs.*

☞ Hon. Bedford Brown, having been rejected by his own constituents, the People of North Carolina, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri, with the advice of the Senate of that State, Commissioner to run the Northern Boundary line between Missouri and Iowa.—*Ral. Reg.*

We learn from the Milledgeville Journal of the 9th instant that the Hon. William C. Dawson has accepted the nomination for the office of Governor tendered him by the State Rights and Harrison party of Georgia.—*Nat. Intel.*

Interesting to Blacksmiths.—A blacksmith of Millan has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

Absence of Mind.—An elderly gentleman walking along the street, took hold of a Cow's tail, and gracefully placing it over her back, exclaimed, "Madam you have dropped your boa."

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

We learn from a friend at Washington, that the Postmasters throughout the country, are resigning almost by hundreds.—Having been mostly appointed on account of their partizan services, they take it for granted that their services will not be needed under the new Administration.—*R. Reg.*

Carolina Ink.—Cheap way of procuring it. An English editor, with much gravity, says that the way they procure black writing ink in South Carolina is by whipping the negroes until they cry and then catching the tears!—*Picayune.*

DIED

On the 22d of January last, near Jackson, Tennessee, Mrs. MARGARET J. GRIER, wife of Mr. Alexander Grier, formerly of this county and daughter of Jas. Spratt, dec'd.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 24.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 11	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2¼ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 24.

Bacon,	9 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	0 a 0
Bale Rope,	10 a	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	18 a 25	Oats,	00 a 00
Cotton,	8¼ a 10½	Sugar,	00 a 00
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a 00
Corn,	50 a	do. bulk,	00 a 00
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,	00 a 00

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 23.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37 a 45
Flour, country,	$6 a 7½	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 20.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,	10 a 13
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	6 a 6½
Cotton, upland	9¼ a 9¾	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 12½	Rice,	$2¾ a $3 31¼
Corn,	56 a 58	Salt, sacks,	$1⅞ a 00
Flour,	5¼ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	16 a 18	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 29	Teas,	45 a 61

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. JOHN WORD,

HAVING arrived in this place, has the honor of informing the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that it is his intention, as soon as sufficient patronage may be obtained, to open a SCHOOL for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing.

It is also his wish, at the same time, to open a NIGHT SCHOOL for young gentlemen, in some convenient and appropriate room.

Such parents and guardians as have a desire to have those under their care instructed, can have an opportunity of so doing, by application at the *Mansion House*, where a subscription list is, and entering their names. Private lessons will be given, if desirable.

REFERENCE.
Col. M. W. Alexander.
March 2, 1841.

Northern Chairs for sale.

JUST received an extensive assortment of superior
NORTHERN CHAIRS,
which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, Boston ROCKING CHAIRS
child's do. do.
W. W. ELMS.
March 1, 1841. 23tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of A. Benceni and M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said company, will present them to A. Benceni, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
A. BENCENI.
March 2, 1841. t25

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE on Marcus S. Alexander, for about Thirty-five Dollars, and dated about the 23d of February, 1841. All persons are forewarned trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

JAMES MONTEITH.
March 1, 1841. t25

☞ LOST,

IN Charlotte or between Charlotte and the Tuckaseege Ford, a bundle of NOTES stitched together in the form of a Note Book, all payable to me as administrator of Robert Beaty, dec'd., as follows, to wit:

One on Wm. A. Lawing and others, for $38 52
One on Wm. Hanks and others, for $3 75.
One on Robert Gaston and others, for $9 04.
One on Jonath'n P. Beaty and others, for $47 63
One on Robert Wilson, A. Grier and P. C. Caldwell, for $501.
One on Robert Wilson, Wm. H. McLeary and A. Grier, for $1584 87½.
One on C. L. Hunter and others, for $3 28.
One on Wm. McLure and P. C. Caldwell, for $723 50.
One on Jas. Lonegan, Wm. Lonegan and Wm. Davenport, for $1143.
One on Robt. Sloan, sen., R. Sloan, jun. and A. Grier, for $352 70.
One on S. B. Knox, Robt. Sloan and J. M. Wilson, for $51.
One on A. M. Beaty and others, for $67 25.
One on Frederick Ford and others, for $25 76.
One on Mary Parker and others, for $7 93.
One on Wm. S. Cathey and others, for $10.
One one L. Limebarger and others for $11 10.
One on Wm. Lonegan and others, for $50 63.
One on Jno. Hawkins and others, for $2.
One on Saml. Beaty and others, for $41 33½.
One on Robt. Smith and others, for $26 37.
One on B. F. and Featherston Wells and others, for $31 22½.
One on P. Oliver and Saml. Beaty, for $8 70.
One on Wm. Beaty and others, for $3 85.

All the above notes dated the 13th of February, 1840, and due in twelve months.

Also, one note on P. C. Caldwell, date not recollected, for about 60 or $70, due 13th Feb'y. last.

One on Cynthia Beaty, dated about the 13th of Feby. last, drawn one day after date, for $34 13.

One on Saml. Beaty, date not recollected, due 1st of Jan'y. last, for $21 01.

One on Wm. Beaty, for something under $10, due 1st of Jan'y. last.

One on Brit Wagstaff, for $3, due 1st Jan. last.

One on E. Hanks, Wm. Hanks, Saml. Johnston and Wm. McLure, for $381, dated about the 13th of March last, due in eleven months.

All persons that gave such notes, are notified not to pay them to any one but myself. Any information concerning the above papers will be thankfully received.

R. M. ALEXANDER.
Admr. of Robt. Beaty, dec'd.
Woodlawn, Lincoln co. March 1, 1841. 25

☞ The Republican and Whig Banner, Lincolnton, will insert 3 times unless ordered otherwise.

POETRY.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

[illegible]

What do we live for? Is it to find
The [illegible] of friendship broken—
[illegible]
And die as soon as spoken—
[illegible]
[illegible]
To toil and suffer—leave the world—
To die and be forgot?

No! we were formed to seek for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth
Which comes in every season.
Yes! we are made to win below
The hope hereafter given;
To [illegible] souls of earthly woe,
And find our home in Heaven.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautiful falls
From human lips that blessed word, forgive!
Forgiveness—'tis the attribute of God—
The sound which openeth Heaven—renews again
On earth lost Eden's bloom, and flings
Hope's halcyon o'er the waste of life.
Thrice happy he whose heart has been school'd
In the meek lessons of humility,
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE STRANGER GUEST,

A TALE OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It was near the close of a hot sultry day, in the early part of September, at that period of our national history, which has been so aptly termed 'the time that tried men's souls,' that a traveller worn with fatigue and covered with dust, drew up his weary steed before a small cottage in the southwestern part of Virginia, and throwing the reins upon the animal's neck, dismounted and demanded of an old gray headed negro, who came forward if his master or mistress were in. He was about to answer, when the door opened and a middle aged lady appeared.

'Good evening madam' said the stranger, bowing politely as he approached her, 'will you allow a stranger to claim a share of hospitality at your hands? I have ridden far to day through the heat and dust, and feel somewhat sick and faint. If you will accommodate me I shall feel greatly obliged.'

'Certainly, was the ready response.—You are quite welcome to what little hospitality our house can afford in these times. Walk in.'

He thanked her kindly; and giving his horse in charge of the servant, with injunctions to take good care of the faithful animal, he followed his hostess into the house. He was ushered into a plain but neatly furnished parlor, where sat a young lady engaged at her needle. She was apparently about seventeen years of age, and, as she rose from her seat as he entered, displayed a form of exceeding gracefulness and beauty. Her eyes were dark and lustrous, and her hair of a jetty, shining black, contrasting finely with her high open brow, white as the driven snow. Her cheeks were rife with the rich bloom of health, which mantled over them like the soft tints of the blushing rose; whilst her lips of ruby red, and teeth of pearly white, added to the lovely and bewitching expression of her countenance.

'Lucy,' said the elderly lady, 'see to preparing some supper for this gentleman.'

The young woman left the room to obey, whilst Mrs. Fortescue—for such was the lady's name—sat down with her guest.—He remained for some moments in silence, and as lights had by this time been brought in she had an opportunity of examining his looks.

He was of a tall and majestic figure, and from the appearance of his head, which was somewhat silvered, was between forty and fifty years of age. His brow was open and [illegible]; his forehead high and expansive; and his eyes which were of a clear grey, beamed with an expression of benevolence and [illegible] which diffused itself over his whole countenance. His lips were firm and compressed, denoting energy and determination of character; and his embrowned and sun burnt visage bespoke him no stranger to 'wind and weather.' He was dressed after the fashion of the times, though in a manner that betokened him to belong to the higher class of society. His coat of fine broad cloth was trimmed with gold lace; and his breeches, which were of dark velvet, were fastened at the knees by buckles of the same metal finely wrought. His hair was worn in a cue, and powdered, as was the custom; and the only thing in which he differed from the gentlemen of that period was, that instead of the usually worn [illegible] hose and shoes, his legs were encased in a pair of military top boots. Yet, though [illegible] were of the finest materials, [illegible] of foppery, or pride, [illegible] the nobleness of his person, and sur-

[illegible]

[illegible] country.'

'No, sir, the [illegible] of Britain—the minions of a tyrant—have destroyed and laid waste every thing before them. I myself, have been a loser, out of several large plantations this small cottage and strip of land is all that remains.'

'You have indeed been a loser.'

'Yes, sir; yet still if God, at the end of this horrible war, but gives back to me safe my son, I shall feel myself unable to express sufficiently my gratitude for His goodness and mercy;' and the good matron wiped the tears from her eyes as she spoke.

'He is in the army, then, I suppose?' he inquired.

'Yes, sir, he is engaged in the sacred cause of freedom; he is fighting for the liberty of his country, and to revenge the death of our Lucy's parents, who were cruelly murdered in cold blood soon after the war commenced. He has sworn to do it, and I know he will, for he has the spirit of his father, who, had he lived to witness these scenes of oppression, would gladly have sold his life in defence of the nation's rights.'

She paused for a moment, and then resumed.

'But perhaps sir, I have been imprudent in this, under the excitement of my feelings, speaking openly my mind to you a stranger, yet I will trust to your honor as a gentleman even though you may be of the opposite party, (for there are a few gentlemen even amongst them,) to not harm a widow.'

'Rest assured madam,' returned the stranger, that you speak in the presence of a friend—one whose sentiments are in unison with your own, and who ever has been, and ever will be, the firm opposer of wrong injustice.'

Supper was now announced, and Mrs. Fortescue, with Lucy Grattan, sat down to do the honors of the table to their stranger guest.

'Madam,' said he again, beginning the conservation, and addressing the widow, though he kept his eyes bent upon the lovely being opposite to him, 'you have not told me as yet, your son's name. It may be that I know him, and can give you some information respecting him. I belong to the army myself, and left it on my way to Williamsburg but two weeks since.'

He kept his eyes bent upon Lucy, and as the mother answered, 'Charles Fortescue,' he marked the anxious and inquiring look with which she regarded him;—that look revealed to him the story of her heart.

'What! Captain Fortescue!' he exclaimed—'he is indeed a brave officer. I saw him the night before I left the camp, and he was then well.'

'How fortunate it was you stopped here and brought us word of Charles!' exclaimed Lucy, and she blushed deeply as she concluded, for a smile played across the stranger's face at the betrayal of her feelings.

The conversation continued until supper was ended, when the gentleman desired to be shown to his room, excusing himself for retiring so early on the plea of a violent headache.

Soon after the whole family retired to rest, and as Lucy Grattan entered her room, which was next to that of the stranger's, and threw herself upon her couch, she thought she heard a voice as if proceeding from his room. She listened: it was his. He was deeply engaged in prayer,—He continued for some time, and then ceased.

As Lucy lay awake upon her pillow, her mind reverted to the events of the evening,—the arrival of their guest, and his acquaintance with Charles. There was something in his frank and open manner that pleased her and in his mild and benevolent countenance that won upon her heart.—And then too, he had spoken of Charles as a brave and gallant officer, and that had endeared him still more. Such thoughts occupied her mind until she gradually sunk into the arms of sleep to dream of him who was far away.

CHAPTER II.

Lucy continued wrapt in the quiet and peaceful slumber which health affords until somewhat past midnight; when she was awakened by a noise which seemed to proceed from the room of the stranger. She arose and listened; it was groans, as of one in extreme pain. She listened again; it still continued,—and recollecting that he had complained in the evening of not being well, she immediately surmised that he must have got worse. Gliding softly from her room, she proceeded to that of Mrs. Fortescue, which was on the opposite side of the house, and awakening her, made her acquainted with what she had heard. The good lady immediately arose and arousing one of the servants, sent him to enquire what was the matter, and whether she could

[illegible]

[illegible] and riding through the [illegible] day,—it being an [illegible] had brought upon him. [illegible] Lucy to her aid, she administered [illegible] soothing medicines, and after a [illegible] the stranger sunk to sleep.

Lucy remained by his couch, whilst Mrs. Fortescue retired to rest. She bathed his burning brow, and fanned him while he slept, with all the tenderness of a daughter. It was morning when he awoke, somewhat refreshed, yet the fever still burnt in his veins, and Lucy would not leave him until she again administered the medicines, and saw him sink to sleep again. She then retired, and left Mrs. Fortescue in her place.

It was past noon when she again entered the sick chamber, and the stranger had just awoke. She sat down by his bed side, and inquired kindly how he felt. He answered somewhat better, and, taking a small pocket bible from beneath his pillow, asked if she would add to her other kindnesses by reading from it a few chapters. She acquiesced; and when she had finished knelt down in prayer.

All that night she again watched by his bedside, and the next day, when he was so much better as to be able to sit up in a chair, she again read to him from that holy book.

Two more days passed away, and the stranger guest had become well enough to prosecute his journey; and on the morning of the fifth from that on which he arrived, his horse was brought to the door and he proceeded to bid them farewell. After he had taken leave of Mrs. Fortescue with many expressions of gratitude and thankfulness, he turned to Lucy, and drawing from his pocket the little bible, presented it to her.

'Accept this my dear Miss,' said he, as he put it in her hand, 'as a token of remembrance from one who never will forget the debt of gratitude he owes Mrs. Fortescue and yourself. Sometime, if it ever lays in his power, he will attempt to repay it; if not, the only return he can make, will be to offer up, next to that for the salvation of his country, a humble prayer in your behalf. Farewell!'

He dashed a tear from his eye as he uttered the last word, and mounting his noble steed, rode away.

(To be continued.)

DUTIES OF PARENTS.

Why are cases so frequent in which the children of virtuous parents grow up vicious and abandoned? There are many nice and delicate adjustments necessary to secure the *highest and best* results in the education of a child, but the principles necessary for tolerable success must be few and simple. There are two, which we wish we had a voice loud enough to thunder it in the ears of every parent in the country; the breach of one or the other of which will explain almost every cause of gross failure on the part of virtuous parents which we have ever known. They are these:

1. Keep your children from bad company.
2. Make them obey you.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which undo so much of what moral and religious instruction might otherwise effect. What folly to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys, who herd in the streets six days in the week and have all the stains wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday school lesson on the seventh; or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot or noise, from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life, but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they may go. No! children must be *taken care of.* They must be governed at home, and kept from contaminating influences abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask, how shall we make our children obey? We answer, in the easiest and way you can, but at all events make *them obey.* If you ask, how shall we keep our boys from bad company? We answer, too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events, if in the city, *keep them out of the streets*; and wherever you are *keep them from bad company.*—The alternative, it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man; you must govern your children, and keep them away from the contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family.

J. ABBOTT.

FIRE-SIDE EDUCATION.

Those who have the charge of children look forward to the means of acquiring wealth and station, as all important: they therefore endeavor to cultivate the mind and enlarge its capacity, believing that they must put those under their care in the true road to fortune. But if we regard virtue as the highest attainment and the richest treasure, and consider that wealth without it is worthless passion, nay usually a snare to its holder and a curse to society, we shall see that true wisdom condemns the policy which cultivates the intellect and neglects the *heart.* Let this subject, therefore, receive the careful attention of parents. Let them consider that moral culture is indispensable, and let them bear in mind what has frequently been said before, that the soul may be educated as well as the mind. If we bring up our children to a trade or profession we see that they acquire by study, practice, and habit, the knowledge, the [illegible] upon the character as the knowledge of any art or profession.—*Peter Parley.*

[illegible]

upon. The centre may be from two to five feet lower than the borders. The labor may be done principally with the plough and scraper, and smoothed off with the shovel and hoe. We were employed two days and a half, with two hands and a team in giving a cattle yard the desired shape.—When the yard is not sufficiently compact to hold water, or is not likely to become so by the tread of the cattle, or the pudding effects of the manure, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and well covered with gravel. This is seldom, however, necessary.—Our yards are upon a sand loam, and yet the liquids never sink into the earth.

When the yard is prepared, the first thing done should be to overlay the whole bottom with six to twelve inches of peat or swamp earth, where it is at command;—and where it is not, with earth from ditches, the road side, or other rich deposits. It is then fit for the reception of the cattle, and of straw, coarse hay, cornstalks, and other litter of the farm; and subsequently, as they may be gathered, the weeds, potatoe and pumpkin vines, and other vegetable matters. These materials will absorb or take up the urine and other liquids, and becoming incorporated with the dung, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure.—During the continuance of frost, the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford space for feeding the cattle, and for a dry passage to the barn. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The barns and sheds which adjoin the yards, should be provided with eave gutters, which should discharge outside of the yard, so that the water from the roofs may pass off.

As a further precaution against waste by rain, a cistern or tank may be sunk near the yard, into which an under drain may be made to conduct the liquids, when they are likely to accumulate in excess. These liquids may be pumped into casks upon carts, and employed to great advantage upon grass or arable crops. The Flemmings call these liquids the *cooked* food of their crops.

To guard against the wasting influence of the sun in summer, a roughly constructed covering, supported by posts, may be erected over the central depot. This is seldom necessary under our mode of management, which requires a thorough cleaning of the yard every spring, for the corn, potatoe, and other root crops.

The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, not only because if suffered to run at large, they poach and injure the fields and meadows, but because they waste their dung; and the yard should be frequently replenished with fresh litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of manure may readily be obtained, every spring, from each animal wintered in the yard. If the manure from horse stables, and from stalled neat cattle be added, the quality is improved. Whenever the yard is thoroughly cleaned for spring crops, it ought to be again bedded with fresh earth and well littered.

The Stables, whether occupied by horses or cattle, may be made to contribute much to the value of the yard dung, by their urine, which may be conducted into the yard by paved or other conduits, leading from the stables to the yard. In these too, litter may be so profitably employed to increase the dung, and to promote the health and comfort of the animal, as in the yard or open sheds. The dung from the horse stables, suffered to lie in a mass, is apt to heat and become *fire fanged* as it is termed, which very much impairs its quality.—Where there are cellars, under stables the dung is thrown down into them, and is there protected from the wasting influence of the weather; but even here it is liable to suffer unless hogs are permitted to root among it, or unless the cellar is frequently cleaned out. An approved practice is, to scatter the dung from the stables over the cattle yard, which thus retards fermentation, prevents waste, and produces a homogeneous mass of excellent manure.—*Buel's Farmers Companion.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK.

Every farmer has the means of making great improvement in stock, though he may not be able to purchase at a high price celebrated breeds. It is only necessary to select the best, and when he has selected an animal of many excellencies and yet deficient in some respects either as to quality or form, a cross should be made with such animals as excel in those particulars in which the first is deficient.

Some farmers often look too much to present profit, and for the sake of a good price dispose of their best stock; this is like selling their fairest and largest ears of corn and planting nubbins because the finest grain will command the highest price.

It costs no more to keep a good animal than a poor one, which the [illegible] good one is 25, 50, and sometimes 100 per cent the most; of course the profit [illegible] gain will be still larger. A [illegible] ing, while a good one will pay 50 per cent beyond all expenses. [illegible]

[illegible]

the good cow was as well worth [illegible] to the farmer as the other was worth [illegible].

This extra annual profit in keeping good stock should always be taken into the estimate by the farmer in setting a price on his stock, and he should not fail to multiply this annual advantage by a few years and make a proper and wise difference in the price of common and superior breeds.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

It is often the case that we see horses a littled inclined to the heaves, or, as some call it, pricked in the wind. It has generally been considered as a disease of the lungs. The symptoms are a dry hard cough, especially when the horse is moved briskly, and a heaving of the flanks. The flanks are drawn up slowly, sometimes with three successive efforts, and then dropped suddenly, and a sort of wheezing is heard, when the breath escapes, as if it were passing through a thick viscid fluid. Undoubtedly in many cases it is similar to the asthma in the human system, a secretion of viscid matter in the lungs, and a loss of action in the diaphragm, so that the whole power of respiration depends upon the abdominal muscles as they are called, and hence the peculiar motion seen in the horse troubled with this complaint. But this is not always the case. It sometimes originates in the stomach, and is caused by a sort of dyspepsia. We were informed the other day of a case of this kind by Major Wood. The old gentleman has a great sort of a family horse with which he has "jogged about" for several years, something after the rate of *forty miles* in *fifty hours,* when all at once the animal showed signs of the heaves. Why his wind should fail him was a mystery to the owner, as he is not conscious of having at any time played the Jehu—or run any races with him.

This fall he observed symptoms of nausea exhibited by him, and he said he actually vomited—he must have been "*as sick as a horse*"—at any rate it proved unequivocally that there was derangement in the digestive organs. Alkaline remedies were resorted to. First ashes were mixed with his provender, and after a time a little slacked lime was put in and lime water given him to drink, when he recovered his health and *spirits,* and showed no more symptoms of the heaves.

The remedy the Major says is not new, for his father told him years ago, that lime water was good for the heaves; and we recollect reading when a boy in a number of Robert B. Thomas' Almanac, which for many years was the only agricultural periodical published in New England, coming out in the rapid progress of once every twelve months, that a horse very badly disordered with the heaves was cured by being turned out in a pasture where he was accidentally deprived of any water except what stood in an old lime pit and contained considerable lime dissolved in it. The idea of its ever being a stomach disease instead of a lung complaint is not general among our farmers.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Carolina Planter.

A CURE FOR GRUBS OR BOTTS IN HORSES.

The symptoms of grubs have a resemblance to those of the cholic, viz: looking back towards his sides, lying down suddenly, groaning, &c. Take two quarts of blood from his neck, let it be caught in vessels standing in warm water to prevent the blood from becoming thick, drench the horse immediately with the blood, and give him an active purge in two or three hours afterwards. If the horse is really affected with botts, he will be relieved in ten minutes after he receives the blood.

The botts let go their hold, to feed on the blood, and as the blood purges the horse they may be carried off without the additional purge; but to make sure work the purge is advisable.

AGRICOLA.

☞ One of the most cold and selfish remarks that ever dropped from that selfish quarter, may be found in Mr. Van Buren's Annual Message. Among other things he congratulates the country, that the old Revolutionary Soldiers are dying off so rapidly, as to relieve the Treasury of the great burden of the Pension List.—*Ral. Reg.*

The remains of a large city or village have been found in Sabine county, in Texas, about seventeen miles east of San Augustin. The ruins consist chiefly of the stone foundations of houses, arranged along a street more than a mile in length.

A bill to repeal the law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites, Indians and mulattoes, was rejected on Thursday last in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, "after a warm and animated debate."—Yeas, 140, Nays, 204.

"What is the difference between me and a new novel?" inquired a highly [illegible] damsel of her beau. "It is this," [illegible] "A new novel is [illegible] because it is [illegible]

A newspaper [illegible] into a thousand [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] &c.

[illegible]

all of which [illegible] for CASH or on [illegible]

All ORDERS [illegible]

His Work [illegible] warranted [illegible]

Aug. [illegible] 46f

Competition is the "LIFE OF TRADE."

THE subscriber [illegible] Mecklenburg County and the public [illegible] that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte [illegible]

All REPAIRING done in the best [illegible] the shortest notice.

The SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. [illegible]

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15f

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber [illegible] to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country [illegible]

Manufacturing of Carriages

[illegible]

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 18, 1840. 29f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Jack NAPOLEON [illegible]

WM. E. [illegible]

Dec. 23, 1839. 15f

MOFFATT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are [illegible]